

**9530. Misbranding of Anti-Choleric hog remedy. U. S. \* \* \* v. 6 Cases of Anti-Choleric Hog Remedy. Default decree ordering destruction of the goods. (F. & D. No. 9536. I. S. No. 16129-r. S. No. E-1184.)**

On December 14, 1918, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Georgia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 6 cases, consisting of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  cases each containing 48 small-sized packages and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cases each containing 24 large-sized packages, of Anti-Choleric hog remedy, remaining unsold in the original packages at Savannah, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Anti-Choleric Stock Remedy Corp., Norfolk, Va., on August 15 and 23, 1918, respectively, and transported from the State of Virginia into the State of Georgia, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Carton) "Anti-Choleric Hog Remedy for Hog Cholera \* \* \* Prepared Only By Anti-Choleric Stock Remedy Corporation Norfolk, Virginia;" (card accompanying product) "No More Hog Cholera At Last A Remedy Has Been Discovered That Will Prevent The Fatal Disease—Hog Cholera. Anti-Choleric All Of Our Remedies Are Sold Under A Positive Guarantee."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted, essentially, of a mixture of ferrous sulphate, sodium sulphate, sulphur, salt, charcoal, nitre, and ground feed.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the above-quoted statements, appearing in the labeling thereof, were false and fraudulent in that the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed.

On November 4, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment by default was entered, ordering that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**9531. Misbranding of Mantone tablets. U. S. \* \* \* v. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  Dozen, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  Dozen, and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  Dozen Packages of Mantone Tablets. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 9570, 9571, 9572. I. S. Nos. 15366-r, 15368-r. S. No. E-1202.)**

On January 14, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels, and thereafter amendments to said libels, for the seizure and condemnation of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  dozen,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  dozen, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  dozen packages of Mantone tablets, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Richmond, Va., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Corona Chemical Co., Wilson, N. C., on or about December 3, December 20, and October 28, 1918, respectively, and transported from the State of North Carolina into the State of Virginia, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the tablets consisted essentially of arsenic, nux vomica, iron, and zinc phosphid.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libels, as amended, for the reason that upon the carton containing the article and in the circular accompanying the same there appeared the following statements, (carton) "Mantone \* \* \* For Nervousness, Sexual And General Debility," (circular) "\* \* \* Mantone treatment. \* \* \* If after taking the Mantone

treatment, thru indiscretion, and the use of alcoholic stimulants, coffee, tobacco or hard work—causing a weakening of the sexual appetite and nervous system, you should renew the Mantone treatment for one or two weeks," which statements were false and fraudulent since the said article was not effective as a remedy, treatment, or cure for nervousness, sexual or general debility, or weakening of the sexual appetite and nervous system.

On October 4, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**9532. Adulteration of tomato pulp. U. S. \* \* \* v. 24½ Cases of Canned Tomato Pulp. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 9635. I. S. No. 15367-r. S. No. E-1224.)**

On January 31, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 24½ cases of canned tomato pulp, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Norfolk, Va., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Mantik Packing Co., Baltimore, Md., on or about December 12, 1918, and transported from the State of Maryland into the State of Virginia, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Ruxton Brand Tomato Pulp."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance.

On October 4, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**9533. Adulteration of shell eggs. U. S. \* \* \* v. William T. Terry and Farmer K. Rice (Terry & Rice). Pleas of guilty. Fine, \$50 and costs. (F. & D. No. 11442. I. S. No. 9443-r.)**

On April 7, 1920, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Mississippi, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against William T. Terry and Farmer K. Rice, trading as Terry & Rice, Pheba, Miss., alleging shipment by said defendants, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about July 8, 1919, from the State of Mississippi into the State of Missouri, of a quantity of shell eggs which were adulterated.

Examination by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department of 180 eggs taken from one case of the consignment showed the presence of 25, or 13.8 per cent, inedible eggs, consisting of black rots, mixed or white rots, moldy eggs, spot rots, and blood rings.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On October 4, 1920, the defendants entered pleas of guilty to the information, and the court imposed fines in the aggregate sum of \$50 and costs.

C. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**9534. Misbranding of cottonseed meal. U. S. \* \* \* v. Shelby Oil Co., a Corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100 and costs. (F. & D. No. 11609. I. S. No. 7028-r.)**

On January 27, 1920, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Mississippi, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against